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number; and decision shall be by a majority of judges.

ARTICLE XII. The president of a Court or Commission of Inquiry constituted by virtue of this treaty shall be designated by the Court after it is fully constituted, except as provided in Article IV.

ARTICLE XIII. The Court shall determine the language to be used in any case.

ARTICLE XIV. International Courts and Commissions of Inquiry shall have power to tax the costs of all cases according to their judgment.

ARTICLE XV. All nations whose people are engaged in commerce with the people of any of the signatory powers may adhere to this treaty at any time. In the event of their unwillingness to agree to the judicial determination of all such questions as are included herein, with the notice of their adherence, they may designate such classes of controversies as they will refer to arbitration under this treaty. Upon such designation the treaty shall become operative for such controversies between all the powers that have adhered to the treaty in all its parts or have designated the same classes of controversies as arbitrable.

ARTICLE XVI. Nothing herein shall prevent entire freedom of action by all signatory powers in a matter which concerns a power not signatory hereto.

In witness whereof, the signatory powers, etc.

Text of the Treaty of Portsmouth.

Following is in substance the treaty of peace signed at Portsmouth, N. H., on September 5, by the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries, Mr. de Witte, Baron de Rosen, Baron Komura and Minister Takahira:

The peace treaty opens with a preamble reciting that His Majesty the Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, desiring to close the war now subsisting between them, and having appointed their respective plenipotentiaries and furnished them with full powers, which are found to be in form, have come to an agreement on a treaty of peace, and arranged as follows:

ARTICLE I. Stipulates for the reestablishment of peace and friendship between the sovereigns of the two empires and between the subjects of Russia and Japan, respectively.

ARTICLE II. His Majesty the Emperor of Russia recognizes the preponderant interest from political, military and economical points of view of Japan in the Empire of Korea, and stipulates that Russia will not oppose any measures for its government, protection or control that Japan will deem necessary to take in Korea in conjunction with the Korean government, but Russian subjects and Russian enterprises are to enjoy the same status as the subjects and enterprises of other countries.

ARTICLE III. It is mutually agreed that the territory of Manchuria be simultaneously evacuated by both Russian and Japanese troops, both countries being concerned in this evacuation, their situations being absolutely identical. All rights acquired by private persons and companies shall remain intact.

ARTICLE IV. The rights possessed by Russia in conformity with the lease by Russia of Port Arthur and

Dalny, together with the lands and waters adjacent, shall pass over in their entirety to Japan, but the properties and rights of Russian subjects are to be safeguarded and respected.

ARTICLE V. The governments of Russia and Japan engage themselves reciprocally not to put any obstacles to the general measures (which shall be alike for all nations) that China may take for the development of the commerce and industry of Manchuria.

ARTICLE VI. The Manchurian railway shall be operated jointly between Russia and Japan at Kouangtchengtse. The two branch lines shall be employed only for commercial and industrial purposes. In view of Russia keeping her branch line with all rights acquired by her convention with China for the construction of that railway, Japan acquires the mines in connection with such branch lines which fall to her. However, the rights of private parties or private enterprises are to be respected. Both parties to this treaty remain absolutely free to undertake what they deem fit on unappropriated ground.

ARTICLE VII. Russia and Japan engage themselves to make a conjunction of the two branch lines which they own at Kouangtchengtse.

ARTICLE VIII. It is agreed that the branch lines of the Manchurian railway shall be worked with a view to assure commercial traffic between them without obstruction.

ARTICLE IX. Russia cedes to Japan the southern part of Sakhalin Island as far north as the fiftieth degree of north latitude, together with the islands depending thereon. The right of free navigation is assured in the bays of La Perouse and Tartare.

ARTICLE X. This article recites the situation of Russian subjects on the southern part of Sakhalin Island, and stipulates that Russian colonists there shall be free, and shall have the right to remain without changing their nationality. Per contra, the Japanese government shall have the right to force Russian convicts to leave the territory which is ceded to her.

ARTICLE XI. Russia engages herself to make an agreement with Japan, giving to Japanese subjects the right to fish in Russian territorial waters of the sea of Japan, the sea of Okotsk and Behring Sea.

ARTICLE XII. The two high contracting parties engage themselves to renew the commercial treaty existing between the two governments prior to the war, in all its vigor, with slight modification in details and with a most favored nation clause.

ARTICLE XIII. Russia and Japan reciprocally engage to restitute their prisoners of war on paying the real cost of keeping the same, such claim for cost to be supported by documents.

ARTICLE XIV. This peace treaty shall be drawn up in two languages, French and English, the French text being evidence for the Russians and the English text for the Japanese. In case of difficulty of interpretation, the French document to be final evidence.

ARTICLE XV. The ratification of this treaty shall be countersigned by the sovereigns of the two states within fifty days after its signature. The French and American embassies shall be intermediaries between the Japanese and Russian governments to announce by telegraph the ratification of the treaty.

Two additional articles are agreed to, as follows:

ARTICLE I. The evacuation of Manchuria of both armies shall be complete within eighteen months from the signing of the treaty, beginning with the retirement of troops of the first line. At the expiration of the eighteen months the two parties will only be able to leave as guards for the railway fifteen soldiers per kilometre.

ARTICLE II. The boundary which limits the parts owned respectively by Russia and Japan in the Sakhalin Island shall be definitely marked off on the spot by a special limitographic commission.

The New Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

PREAMBLE.

The governments of Great Britain and Japan, being desirous of replacing the agreement concluded between them on January 30, 1902, by fresh stipulations, have agreed upon the following articles, which have for their object:

A. Consolidation and the maintenance of general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and India.

B. The preservation of the common interests of all the powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China.

C. The maintenance of the territorial rights of the high contracting parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defense of their special interests in the said regions.

ARTICLE I. It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, any of the rights or interests referred to in the preamble are in jeopardy, the two governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly, and consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights and interests.

ARTICLE II. If, by reason of an unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other power or powers, either contractor be involved in war in defense of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the preamble, the other contractor shall at once come to the assistance of its ally, and both parties will conduct war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with any power or powers involved in such war.

ARTICLE III. Japan possessing paramount political, military and economic interests in Korea, Great Britain recognizes the right of Japan to take such measures for the guidance, control and protection of Korea as it may deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance those interests, provided always that such measures are not contrary to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations.

ARTICLE IV. Great Britain having special interests in all that concerns the security of the Indian frontier, Japan recognizes her right to take such measures in the proximity of that frontier as she may find necessary for safe-guarding her Indian possessions.

ARTICLE V. The high contracting parties agree that neither, without consulting the other, will enter into sep-

arate agreements with another power to the prejudice of the objects described in the preamble of this agreement.

ARTICLE VI. In the matter of the present war between Japan and Russia, Great Britain will continue to maintain strict neutrality unless another power or powers join in hostilities against Japan, in which case Great Britain will come to the assistance of Japan, will conduct war in common, and will make peace in mutual agreement with Japan.

ARTICLE VII. The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either power to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present agreement, and the means by which such assistance shall be made available, will be arranged by the naval and military authorities of the contracting parties, who from time to time will consult one another fully and freely on all questions of mutual interest.

ARTICLE VIII. The present agreement shall, subject to the provisions of Article VII., come into effect immediately after the date of signature and remain in force for ten years from that date. In case neither of the high contracting parties shall have been notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years of the intention of terminating the agreement, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the contracting parties shall have denounced it; but if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance, *ipso facto*, shall continue until peace shall have been concluded.

In faith whereof the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective governments, have signed this agreement and affixed their seals. Done in duplicate at London August 12, 1905.

LANSDOWNE.
HAYASHI.

Form of Bequest.

I hereby give and bequeath to the American Peace Society, Boston, a corporation established under the laws of the State of Massachusetts, the sum of ——— dollars, to be employed by the Directors of said Society for the promotion of the cause of peace.

Auxiliaries of the American Peace Society.

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175 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
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Mrs. E. A. W. Hoswell, Secretary.
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